

## Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas in Michigan Based on the 2000 Census

**Overview.** Each decade, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget makes new designations of metropolitan areas based on the latest census. New designations were released in OMB Bulletin 03-04, dated June 6, 2003.

In addition to reflecting updated information, the new lists reflect major changes to definitions and criteria. Four counties—Barry, Cass, Ionia, and Newaygo—are classified as metropolitan for the first time. Three other counties which have been metropolitan until now—Allegan, Lenawee, and Midland—have been shifted to a new “micropolitan” category. Twenty other Michigan counties are also classified as micropolitan. Twenty-two metropolitan and micropolitan counties are part of newly established “combined statistical areas.”

In addition, the term “central city” has been replaced by the term “principal city.” Twenty-nine Michigan communities have been designated as principal cities of metropolitan areas, including thirteen communities that had not been central cities in the past. Only one Michigan central city—Port Huron—has not been designated as a principal city. Midland, which had previously been one of the central cities of a metropolitan area, is among the sixteen Michigan cities that have been designated as principal cities of micropolitan areas.

Tables 1 through 3 list Michigan’s metropolitan areas, micropolitan areas, and combined statistical areas. The attached maps show the counties that have been classified as metropolitan under the standards implemented in 1993 as well as the counties that are classified as metropolitan or micropolitan under the new standards. Tables 4 and 5 list the Michigan communities that were designated as central cities in 1993 or as principal cities in 2003. Table 6 shows the population of each designated statistical area.

At the time of the 2000 Census, 92 percent of Michigan’s population resided in the 49 counties that are now designated as metropolitan or micropolitan:

	Number of Counties	Percent of State Census Count
Metropolitan Areas	26	81%
Micropolitan Areas	23	11%
Other Counties	34	8%

**Additional Resources.** The following additional resources are available:

The new designations were officially released in OMB Bulletin 03-04:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04.html>

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04\\_attach.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04_attach.pdf)

The newly implemented standards for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2002, pp. 82228-82237:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/00-32997.pdf>

The previous standards for metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* for March 30, 1990, pp. 12154-12160.

**Implications of the New Designations.** The new designations can potentially affect any federal, state, or non-governmental programs that use metropolitan categories for fund distribution, program qualification, or other purposes. Some uses are required by legislation or regulations, while others are subject to agency discretion.

Uses of metropolitan categories at the federal level have included:

- Compilation of statistics by the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Energy, National Center for Health Statistics, and other agencies.
- Definition of the wage indices, cost levels, and cost limits used in computing Medicare and Medicaid payments.
- Computation of employment benchmarks for use in monitoring equal employment opportunity.
- Calculation of school and library “E-Rate” discounts for telecommunication services under the Telecommunication Act of 1996.
- Targeting of loans by the Farmers Home Administration.
- Targeting and financing of programs by the Health Resources and Services Administration.
- Targeting of Community Development Block Grants.
- Calculation of rent subsidy levels by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Determination of prevailing wage rates for federal contracts.
- Monitoring of compliance with fair housing and fair lending laws.
- Definition of local banking markets and community reinvestment areas.
- Definition of areas covered by geographically-targeted air pollution control requirements.<sup>1</sup>

Examples of state laws that are potentially affected by changes in the Census Bureau’s metropolitan categories include:

- Metropolitan Transportation Authorities Act (Act 204 of 1967).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Most examples cited at the federal level are from “Uses of Metropolitan Areas by Federal Agencies,” attachment to Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-94-22, May 5, 1994.

<sup>2</sup> See MCL 124.402, Sec. (2)(g). This act is referenced in several other state laws, such as the Motor Carrier Fuel Tax Act (Act 119 of 1980), the General Property Tax Act (Act 206 of 1893), the State Highway Trunkline System Act (Act 51 of 1951), the Limousine Transportation Act (Act 271 of 1990), the Motorbus Transportation Act (Act 432 of 1982); and the Motor Carrier Safety Act (Act 181 of 1963).

- Metropolitan Councils Act (Act 292 of 1989).<sup>3</sup>
- Article VII, section 27 of the Michigan Constitution.
- Obsolete Property Rehabilitation Act (Act 146 of 2000).<sup>4</sup>
- General Sales Tax Act (Act 67 of 1933).<sup>5</sup>
- Single Business Tax (Act 228 of 1975).<sup>6</sup>
- Acquiring Property for Highway Purposes (Act 352 of 1925).<sup>7</sup>
- Acquisition of Property for Public Highways (Act 295 of 1966).<sup>8</sup>
- Public Health Code (Act 368 of 1978).<sup>9</sup>
- Mortgage Lending Practices Act (Act 135 of 1977).<sup>10</sup>

It should be noted that legislative bodies can make exceptions to the federal classifications with respect to specific laws. For example, although Lapeer county has been classified as metropolitan since 1963, it is not considered part of a metropolitan statistical area for purposes of the Metropolitan Transportation Authorities Act of 1967.<sup>11</sup> Any federal, state, or other agency that uses the designations for non-statistical purposes can also modify them for those particular purposes, unless constrained by contrary legislation.<sup>12</sup>

**Terminology.** The new standards retain some previous terminology and introduce new terminology:

- “Urbanized Areas” are densely settled areas with 50,000 or more persons that can cut across city and township boundaries. Although the standards for defining urbanized areas change somewhat each decade, the term has been in use for many years. New urbanized areas were designated in 2002 based on the 2000 Census.
- “Urban Clusters” are densely settled areas with fewer than 50,000 persons that can cut across city and township boundaries. This term was introduced with the 2000 Census, and urban clusters were first designated in 2002.
- The term “Urban Area” encompasses both urbanized areas and urban clusters.
- “Metropolitan Statistical Areas” consist of one or more counties that contain an urbanized area or have a high level of commuting to or from counties that contain an urbanized area. Although the standards for defining metropolitan areas change somewhat each decade, this term has been in use since the 1980’s. (A similar term—Standard

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<sup>3</sup> See MCL 124.653, Sec. (3)(d).

<sup>4</sup> See MCL 125.2782, Sec. 2 (i)(D).

<sup>5</sup> See MCL 205.541, Sec. 2(b).

<sup>6</sup> See MCL 208.37b, Sec. (5)(b).

<sup>7</sup> See MCL 213.171, Sec. 1(f).

<sup>8</sup> See MCL 213.361, Sec. 1(f).

<sup>9</sup> See MCL 333.21566, Sec. (2)(a), which designates essential access community hospitals; 333.21567 Sec. (2)(a), which designates rural primary care hospitals; and 333.22207 Sec. (7), which specifically amends the provisions for rural primary care hospitals to reflect application of the new federal standards for metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

<sup>10</sup> See MCL 445.1601, Sec. 1 (h); 445.1602, Sec. 2(1); 445.1608, Sec. 8(3); 445.1675a, Sec. 25a (1)(e).

<sup>11</sup> See MCL 124.402, Sec. 2(g).

<sup>12</sup> See U.S. Office of Management and Budget, OMB Bulletin 03-04, June 6, 2003, section 4.

Metropolitan Statistical Area—was used from the time metropolitan standards were first established in 1950 until 1983.) The new standards for designating metropolitan counties are described in detail below.

- “Micropolitan Statistical Areas” consist of one or more counties that contain a sizeable urban cluster or have a high level of commuting to or from a county containing an urban cluster. This term was introduced with the new standards being implemented in 2003. Standards for designating micropolitan counties are described in detail below.
- The term “Core Based Statistical Area” (CBSA) encompasses both Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. This term was introduced with the new standards being implemented in 2003.
- “Combined Statistical Areas” (CSA’s) are groupings of metropolitan and/or micropolitan areas that are linked economically, as measured by substantial levels of commuting. For very large metropolitan areas, this term is comparable to the term “Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area” that was used in the standards that were implemented in 1993. However, because the CSA standards recognize economic linkages that are no longer recognized in the metropolitan standards themselves, other CSA’s are actually comparable to previously defined MSA’s.
- “Metropolitan Divisions” are subdivisions of very large metropolitan areas. The Detroit-Warren-Livonia metropolitan area is the only area in Michigan that is divided into metropolitan divisions.
- “Principal Cities” are cities, villages, or Census Designated Places that meet criteria involving number of people and relative number of in-commuters and out-commuters. This term replaces the term “central city” that was used in previous decades.

Several other important concepts are not associated with official terminology. This paper therefore uses the following additional terms:

- The entire set of metropolitan statistical areas, micropolitan statistical areas, combined statistical areas, and metropolitan divisions is referred to in this paper by the term “designated statistical areas.”
- The largest designated statistical area associated with a group of counties is referred to in Table 6 as a “principal statistical area.” The principal statistical area is a CSA in areas for which CSA’s are designated, but otherwise it is a metropolitan or micropolitan area. Previously designated MSA’s are generally more comparable to principal statistical areas than they are to the new metropolitan statistical areas.
- The metropolitan or micropolitan areas that comprise CSA’s are referred to in Table 6 as “secondary statistical areas.”

**The New Standards.** The new simplified standards for designating CBSA’s are as follows:

- (1) Each CBSA must be associated with an urban area of at least 10,000 population. Each CBSA associated with one or more urban areas of at least 50,000 persons (i.e. “urbanized” areas) is now classified as a “metropolitan statistical area,” and other CBSA’s are classified as “micropolitan statistical areas.” (The urban areas associated

with metropolitan or micropolitan areas are listed in the second columns of Tables 1 and 2.)

- (2) The central county or counties of a CBSA are those counties that:
  - (a) have at least 50 percent of their population in urban areas of at least 10,000 population; or
  - (b) have within their boundaries a population of at least 5,000 located in a single urban area of at least 10,000 population.

Central counties are associated with the urban area that accounts for the largest portion of the county's population. (Central counties are listed in the third columns of Tables 1 and 2.)

- (3) Adjacent counties are considered outlying counties of a CBSA if either:
  - (a) at least 25 percent of the employed residents of the county work in the central county or counties of the CBSA; or
  - (b) at least 25 percent of the employment of the county is accounted for by workers who reside in the central county or counties of the CBSA.

If a metropolitan area has more than one central county, those counties are grouped for purposes of calculating commuting rates. (Outlying counties are listed in the right columns of Tables 1 and 2.)

- (4) Adjacent CBSA's are merged to form one CBSA if the central county or counties (as a group) of one CBSA qualify as outlying to the central county or counties (as a group) of the other CBSA, based on the measures and thresholds stated above. However, commuting percentages are not re-calculated to determine whether additional counties would qualify as outlying to the merged areas. (Merged CBSA's are shown between horizontal lines in Table 1.)

- (5) Pairs of adjacent CBSA's are combined if their "employment interchange measure" is greater than 25. (The difference between a "combined" statistical area and a "merged" statistical area is that the components of a combined area maintain their identities as separate CBSA's.) The employment interchange measure is the sum of (a) the estimated percentage of workers residing in the smaller CBSA who work in the larger CBSA, and (b) the estimated percentage of persons working in the smaller CBSA who reside in the larger CBSA. (CBSA's that meet this standard are listed in the top portion of Table 2.)

Pairs of CBSA's with Employment Interchange Measures of at least 15 but less than 25 were also eligible to combine, subject to local opinion as reported by the congressional delegations of both areas. The only combination which took place under this provision in Michigan was the incorporation of the Muskegon MSA with the Grand Rapids, Holland, and Allegan CBSA's.

**Counties Near the Specified Thresholds.** The new standards are much simpler than those used in the past. This simplicity permits small variations in a single key variable to become critical. If the new census counts, commuting statistics, or designation standards were just slightly different, several counties would fall into different categories.

In contrast, the standards used after the 1990 Census took several factors into account and provided six alternative sets of conditions for being designated as an outlying metropolitan county. Even a county with a commuting rate over 50% had to either meet a population density requirement or else contain a substantial portion of the core urban area. The requirements became progressively more stringent for counties with commuting rates of 40 to 50 percent, 25 to 40 percent, or 15 to 25 percent, and they involved rate of population growth, percent of population in urban communities, population density, and number of county residents living in the core urbanized area. Even a county with a very low commuting rate could be an outlying county if it had 2500 residents in a central city of the metropolitan area. These standards were much more difficult to explain, but they were able to recognize significant linkages among counties that are overlooked by the new standards. The new standards, on the other hand, recognize linkages that are arguably much weaker and that would have been insufficient for incorporation in a metropolitan area under the old standards.

The cases described below illustrate the simplicity of the new standards and their tendency to emphasize a single key factor.

*Midland County.* Midland county, which has been part of a combined Saginaw-Bay City-Midland metropolitan area since 1983, is now classified as a separate micropolitan county. With 49,387 residents, the Midland urbanized area falls short of the 50,000 population threshold for being classified as metropolitan by only 1.2 percent. Midland county would still be designated as metropolitan based on 2000 census data if the old standards had been used.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Midland county would still be part of an MSA with Bay and Saginaw counties if the standards had not been changed. There were several ways to qualify as part of an MSA under the old standards, and Midland county would have qualified by meeting a population density standard, an urbanization standard, and a commuting standard,

With 159 persons per square mile in 2000, Midland county would easily meet the population density standard of 60 persons per square mile. With 54.8 percent of its population living in urban areas, Midland county would easily meet the urbanization standard of 35 percent. The commuting standard could be met in three alternative ways, and Midland county would have qualified under any of the three alternatives:

- The number of Midland residents commuting to jobs in Bay and Saginaw counties exceeds 15 percent of the number of employed workers residing in Midland county (actual percentage in 2000: 16.8%)
- The number of workers commuting from Bay and Saginaw counties to jobs in Midland county exceeds 15 percent of the number of employed workers residing in Midland county (actual percentage in 2000: 19.0%)
- The sum of the number of workers commuting to or from Bay and Saginaw counties exceeds 20 percent of the number of employed workers residing in Midland county (actual percentage in 2000: 35.8%)

*Cass County.* Only 5,002 Cass county residents—less than 10 percent of the county's population—live in the South Bend urbanized area. Fewer than 15 percent of Cass County's workers commute to Saint Joseph county, Indiana. However, Cass county qualifies as a central county of the South Bend CBSA because it meets the criterion of having at least 5,000 residents in a single urban area of at least 10,000 population. Moreover, since the South Bend urbanized area surpasses the 50,000 population threshold, its associated counties are metropolitan rather than micropolitan. (In contrast, although Berrien county has over 29,000 residents in the South Bend urbanized area, it is part of the Benton Harbor metropolitan area because Benton Harbor is the dominant urbanized area in Berrien county.)

*Grand Rapids, Holland, and Muskegon Metropolitan Areas.* Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon, and Allegan counties were combined into a single metropolitan area in 1993, but these four counties are now central counties of separate CBSA's. Several of the counties adjacent to Kent county are close to the 25 percent commuting threshold, with three counties barely qualifying for inclusion in the Grand Rapids metropolitan area and several others barely failing to qualify. Grand Rapids comes close to being a nine-county metropolitan area, but it also comes close to being just a single-county metropolitan area.

- Three counties qualify as outlying counties of the Grand Rapids metropolitan area because they barely meet the 25 percent commuting standard: Newaygo (26.7 percent), Ionia (26.6 percent), and Barry (25.8 percent).
- Ottawa county has close economic ties to Grand Rapids and Muskegon, and its census population for 2000 includes 59,000 residents of the Grand Rapids urbanized area and 36,000 residents of the Muskegon urbanized area. Nevertheless, it now constitutes a separate metropolitan area because its 82,000 residents in the Holland urbanized area exceed its number in either of the other urbanized areas taken by itself. The estimated percentage of its workers who commute to Kent county (24.7 percent) does not quite meet the 25 percent threshold for merging with the Grand Rapids metropolitan area.
- Montcalm county does not qualify as part of the Grand Rapids metropolitan area because only an estimated 24.6 percent of its workers commute to Kent county.
- Allegan county could have qualified as a central county of the Holland metropolitan area based on its 9,752 residents in the Holland urbanized area, but it is a separate micropolitan area instead because it has a slightly larger number of residents—10,871—in the Plainwell-Otsego urban cluster. Its commuting levels are not very close to the threshold for merger with any of its nearby metropolitan areas. However, with 19.6 percent of its workers commuting to Ottawa county and 16.4 percent commuting to Kent county, it would easily qualify as part of a joint Grand Rapids-Holland metropolitan area if the standards allowed those metropolitan areas to be merged.
- Oceana county almost qualifies for inclusion in the Muskegon metropolitan area, since 24.0 percent of its workers commute to Muskegon county. It would easily qualify as an outlying county of a joint Grand Rapids-Muskegon or Holland-Muskegon metropolitan area.

Although Grand Rapids, Holland, Muskegon, and Allegan county are in separate CBSA's, it should be noted that they are all incorporated in a "combined" statistical area that consists of seven counties.

*Manistee County.* The Manistee urban cluster had census count of 9,970—just 30 persons short of the population level required to be the core of a micropolitan area.

*Kalkaska County.* With an estimated 26.1 percent of its workers commuting to Grand Traverse county, Kalkaska county barely qualifies for inclusion in the Traverse City micropolitan area.

*Keweenaw County.* As the most sparsely populated county in Michigan, Keweenaw county is not often thought of as "almost metropolitan." However, 58.7 percent of its workers commute to Houghton county—the highest rate of commuting to a core county in the entire state of Michigan. Because commuting percentages are the only factor considered in designating outlying counties, Keweenaw county—including Isle Royale—is classified as part of the Houghton micropolitan area.



**Table 1**  
**Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Michigan, June 2003**  
 (Counties in bold type are newly designated as metropolitan counties.)

<b>Metropolitan Areas</b>	<b>Urban Cores</b>	<b>Central Metropolitan Counties</b>	<b>Outlying Metropolitan Counties</b>
Ann Arbor Metropolitan Area	Ann Arbor Urbanized Area	Washtenaw	
Battle Creek Metropolitan Area	Battle Creek Urbanized Area	Calhoun	
Bay City Metropolitan Area	Bay City Urbanized Area	Bay	
Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area*	Detroit Urbanized Area Lapeer Urban Cluster Port Huron Urbanized Area South Lyon--Howell--Brighton Urbanized Area	Macomb, Oakland, Wayne  St. Clair Livingston	Lapeer
Flint Metropolitan Area	Flint Urbanized Area	Genesee	
Grand Rapids-Wyoming Metropolitan Area	Grand Rapids Urbanized Area Ionia Urban Cluster	Kent	<b>Barry, Newaygo Ionia</b>
Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area	Holland Urbanized Area	Ottawa	
Jackson Metropolitan Area	Jackson Urbanized Area	Jackson	
Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Area	Kalamazoo Urbanized Area Paw Paw Urban Cluster	Kalamazoo	Van Buren
Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Area	Lansing Urbanized Area	Clinton, Eaton, Ingham	
Monroe Metropolitan Area	Monroe Urbanized Area	Monroe	
Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Area	Muskegon Urbanized Area	Muskegon	
Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Area	Benton Harbor--St. Joseph Urbanized Area	Berrien	
Saginaw-Saginaw Twp. North Metro. Area	Saginaw Urbanized Area	Saginaw	
South Bend-Mishawaka Metro. Area (IN-MI)	South Bend, IN--MI Urbanized Area (part)	<b>Cass</b>	

\* The Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area is subdivided into the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division (Wayne county) .  
 and the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy Metropolitan Division (Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair counties)

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Revised Definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, New Definitions of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas, and Guidance on Uses of the Statistical Definitions of These Areas," Bulletin 03-04, June 6, 2003. Identities of urban cores, central counties, and outlying counties were determined by the Library of Michigan by applying data from the 2000 Census to the standards published in the *Federal Register* , December 27, 2000, pp. 82228-82238.

**Table 2**  
**Micropolitan Statistical Areas in Michigan, June 2003**  
(Counties in bold type were classified as metropolitan counties prior to June, 2003.)

<b>Micropolitan Areas</b>	<b>Urban Cores</b>	<b>Central Micropolitan Counties</b>	<b>Outlying Micropolitan Counties</b>
Adrian Micropolitan Area	Adrian Urban Cluster	<b>Lenawee</b>	
Allegan Micropolitan Area	Plainwell--Otsego Urban Cluster	<b>Allegan</b>	
Alma Micropolitan Area	Alma Urban Cluster	Gratiot	
Alpena Micropolitan Area	Alpena Urban Cluster	Alpena	
Big Rapids Micropolitan Area	Big Rapids Urban Cluster	Mecosta	
Cadillac Micropolitan Area	Cadillac Urban Cluster	Wexford	Missaukee
Coldwater Micropolitan Area	Coldwater Urban Cluster	Branch	
Escanaba Micropolitan Area	Escanaba Urban Cluster	Delta	
Houghton Micropolitan Area	Houghton Urban Cluster	Houghton	Keweenaw
Iron Mountain Micropolitan Area (MI-WI)	Iron Mountain-Kingsford WI Urban Cluster (part)	Dickinson	
Marquette Micropolitan Area	Marquette Urban Cluster	Marquette	
Marinette Micropolitan Area (WI-MI)	Marinette WI-Menominee Urban Cluster (part)	Menominee	
Midland Micropolitan Area	Midland Urban Cluster	<b>Midland</b>	
Mount Pleasant Micropolitan Area	Mount Pleasant Urban Cluster	Isabella	
Owosso Micropolitan Area	Owosso Urban Cluster	Shiawassee	
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie Urban Cluster	Chippewa	
Sturgis Micropolitan Area	Sturgis Urban Cluster	St. Joseph	
Traverse City Micropolitan Area	Traverse City Urban Cluster	Grand Traverse	Benzie, Kalkaska, Leelanau

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Revised Definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, New Definitions of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas, and Guidance on Uses of the Statistical Definitions of These Areas," Bulletin 03-04, June 6, 2003. Identities of urban cores, central counties, and outlying counties were determined by the Library of Michigan by applying data from the 2000 Census to the standards published in the *Federal Register*, December 27, 2000, pp. 82228-82238.

**Table 3**  
**Combined Statistical Areas in Michigan, June 2003**

<b>Combined Statistical Areas</b>	<b>Component Metro and Micro Areas</b>	<b>Component Counties</b>
Detroit-Warren-Flint CSA	Ann Arbor Metropolitan Area Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area Flint Metropolitan Area Monroe Metropolitan Area	Washtenaw Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, Wayne Genesee Monroe
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland CSA	Allegan Micropolitan Area Grand Rapids-Wyoming Metropolitan Area Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Area	Allegan Barry, Ionia, Kent, Newaygo Ottawa Muskegon
Lansing-East Lansing-Owosso CSA	Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Area Owosso Micropolitan Area	Clinton, Eaton, Ingham Shiawasee
Saginaw-Bay City-Saginaw Twp. North CSA	Bay City Metropolitan Area Saginaw-Saginaw Twp. North Metropolitan Area	Bay Saginaw

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Revised Definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, New Definitions of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas, and Guidance on Uses of the Statistical Definitions of These Areas," Bulletin 03-04, June 6, 2003.

**Table 4**  
**Metropolitan Principal Cities Designated in 2003 and**  
**Corresponding Central Cities Designated in 1993 for Michigan**

<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area in 1993 (if designated as a central city in 1993)</b>	<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area in 2003 (if designated as a metropolitan principal city in 2003)</b>
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor MSA	Ann Arbor Metropolitan Area
Battle Creek	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek MSA	Battle Creek Metropolitan Area
Bay City	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland MSA	Bay City Metropolitan Area
Benton Harbor	Benton Harbor MSA	Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Area
Dearborn	Detroit PMSA	Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Detroit	Detroit PMSA	Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
East Lansing	Lansing-East Lansing MSA	Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Area
Farmington Hills		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Flint	Flint PMSA	Flint Metropolitan Area
Grand Haven		Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland MSA	Grand Rapids-Wyoming Metropolitan Area
Holland*	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland MSA	Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area
Jackson	Jackson MSA	Jackson Metropolitan Area
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Metropolitan Area	Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Area
Lansing	Lansing-East Lansing MSA	Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Area
Livonia		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Midland**	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland MSA	
Monroe		Monroe Metropolitan Area
Muskegon	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland MSA	Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Area
Niles		Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Area
Norton Shores		Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Area
Pontiac	Detroit PMSA	Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Portage		Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Area
Port Huron	Detroit PMSA	
Saginaw Township North***		Saginaw-Saginaw Twp. North Metro. Area
Saginaw	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland MSA	Saginaw-Saginaw Twp. North Metro. Area
Southfield		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Taylor		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Troy		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Warren		Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area
Wyoming		Grand Rapids-Wyoming Metropolitan Area

\* Holland is the principal city of the Allegan Micropolitan Area as well as a principal city of the Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area.

\*\* Midland does not appear in this list for 2003 because it is now the principal city of a micropolitan area rather than a metropolitan area.

\*\*\* Saginaw Township North is an unincorporated area that was recognized as a Census Designated Place for the 2000 Census.

**Source:** Based on U.S. Office of Management and Budget, OMB Bulletin 04-03, June 6, 2003, and OMB Bulletin 83-20, June 27, 1983.

**Table 5**  
**Micropolitan Principal Cities Designated in 2003 and**  
**Corresponding Central Cities Designated in 1993 for Michigan**

<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area in 1993 (if designated as a central city in 1993)</b>	<b>Micropolitan Statistical Area in 2003 (if designated as micropolitan principal city in 2003)</b>
Adrian Alma Alpena Big Rapids Cadillac Coldwater Escanaba Houghton Iron Mountain Marquette Midland Mount Pleasant Owosso Sault Ste. Marie Sturgis Traverse City	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland MSA	Adrian Micropolitan Area Alma Micropolitan Area Alpena Micropolitan Area Big Rapids Micropolitan Area Cadillac Micropolitan Area Coldwater Micropolitan Area Escanaba Micropolitan Area Houghton Micropolitan Area Iron Mountain Micropolitan Area (MI-WI) Marquette Micropolitan Area Midland Micropolitan Area Mount Pleasant Micropolitan Area Owosso Micropolitan Area Sault Ste. Marie Sturgis Micropolitan Area Traverse City Micropolitan Area

**Source:** Based on U.S. Office of Management and Budget, OMB Bulletin 04-03, June 6, 2003, and OMB Bulletin 83-20, June 27, 1983.

Table 6

## Population of Designated Statistical Areas in Michigan, 2000-2002

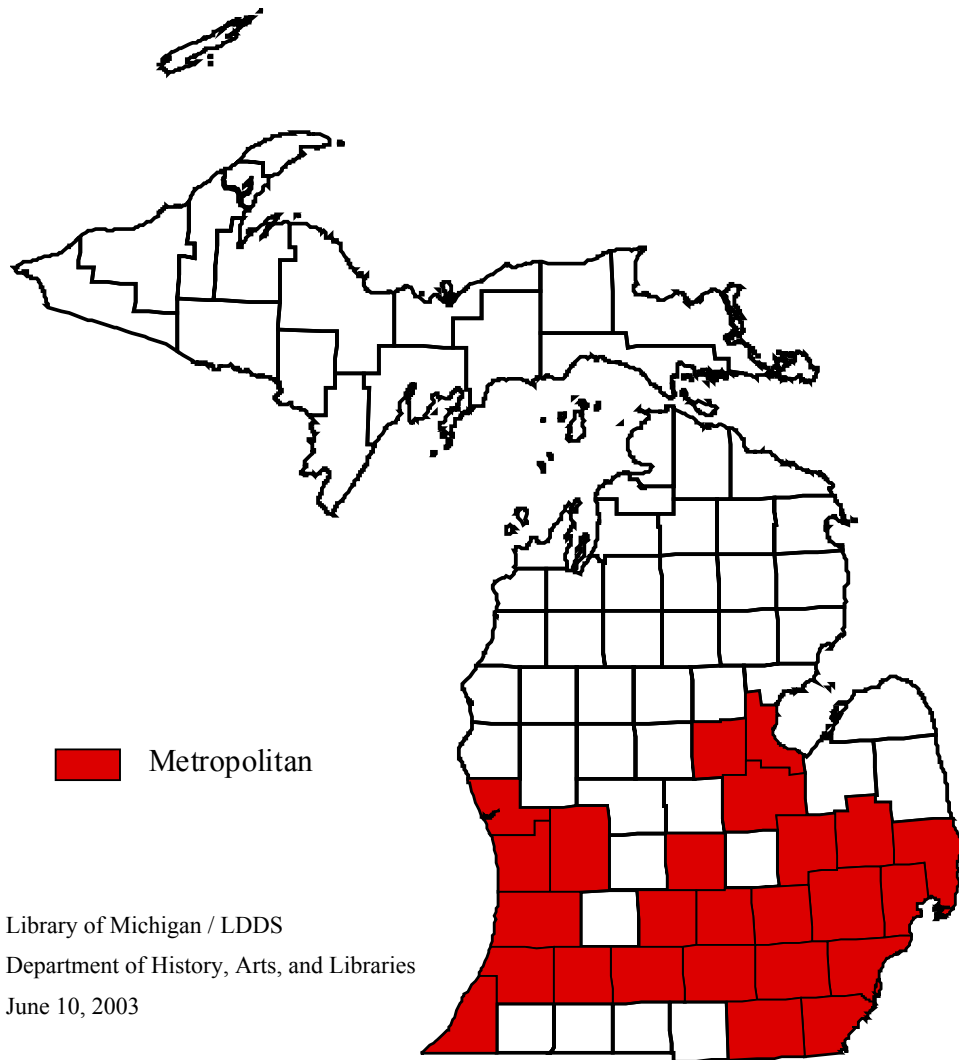
Each principal statistical area--that is, the highest-level designation applicable to a county or group of counties--appears in large type. Secondary statistical areas appear in smaller type.

Area Name	Area Type	Population				Percent of State Total (July 2002)
		April 2000 (census)	July 2000 (est.)	July 2001 (est.)	July 2002 (est.)	
Michigan -- Total	--	9,938,444	9,956,115	10,006,266	10,050,446	100.0%
In designated statistical areas	--	9,153,232	9,169,319	9,216,244	9,258,020	92.1%
Not in designated statistical areas	--	785,212	786,796	790,022	792,426	7.9%
Detroit-Warren-Flint CSA	CSA	5,357,538	5,366,296	5,390,484	5,409,167	53.8%
Ann Arbor Metropolitan Area	Metro	322,895	324,483	329,308	334,351	3.3%
Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Area	Metro	4,452,557	4,458,389	4,474,446	4,484,140	44.6%
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division	MD	2,061,162	2,059,529	2,052,964	2,045,540	20.4%
Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy Metropolitan Division	MD	2,391,395	2,398,860	2,421,482	2,438,600	24.3%
Flint Metropolitan Area	Metro	436,141	436,943	438,800	441,423	4.4%
Monroe Metropolitan Area	Metro	145,945	146,481	147,930	149,253	1.5%
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland CSA	CSA	1,254,661	1,259,060	1,273,304	1,284,862	12.8%
Allegan Micropolitan Area	micro	105,665	106,113	107,877	109,336	1.1%
Grand Rapids-Wyoming Metropolitan Area	Metro	740,482	742,932	750,733	757,848	7.5%
Holland-Grand Haven Metropolitan Area	Metro	238,314	239,494	243,528	245,913	2.4%
Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Area	Metro	170,200	170,521	171,166	171,765	1.7%
Lansing-East Lansing-Owosso CSA	CSA	519,415	520,055	522,893	525,742	5.2%
Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Area	Metro	447,728	448,355	450,840	453,620	4.5%
Owosso Micropolitan Area	micro	71,687	71,700	72,053	72,122	0.7%
Saginaw-Bay City CSA	CSA	320,196	320,067	319,667	319,759	3.2%
Bay City Metropolitan Area	Metro	110,157	110,122	109,694	109,672	1.1%
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North Metropolitan Area	Metro	210,039	209,945	209,973	210,087	2.1%
Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Area	Metro	314,866	315,232	316,354	318,706	3.2%
Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Area	Metro	162,453	162,629	162,026	162,285	1.6%
Jackson Metropolitan Area	Metro	158,422	158,724	159,826	160,972	1.6%
Battle Creek Metropolitan Area	Metro	137,985	138,085	138,175	138,375	1.4%
Traverse City Micropolitan Area	micro	131,342	131,981	134,773	136,846	1.4%
Adrian Micropolitan Area	micro	98,890	99,050	99,517	100,145	1.0%
Midland Micropolitan Area	micro	82,874	83,017	83,780	84,119	0.8%
Mount Pleasant Micropolitan Area	micro	63,351	63,370	63,893	64,523	0.6%
Marquette Micropolitan Area	micro	64,634	64,613	64,566	64,342	0.6%
Sturgis Micropolitan Area	micro	62,422	62,541	62,515	62,366	0.6%
South Bend-Mishawaka Metropolitan Area (Mich. pt.)	Metro	51,104	51,161	51,273	51,284	0.5%
Coldwater Micropolitan Area	micro	45,787	45,871	45,849	46,189	0.5%
Cadillac Micropolitan Area	micro	44,962	45,098	45,379	45,727	0.5%
Alma Micropolitan Area	micro	42,285	42,312	42,329	42,365	0.4%
Big Rapids Micropolitan Area	micro	40,553	40,658	40,897	41,465	0.4%
Sault Ste. Marie Micropolitan Area	micro	38,543	38,564	38,530	38,898	0.4%
Escanaba Micropolitan Area	micro	38,520	38,562	38,418	38,336	0.4%
Houghton Micropolitan Area	micro	38,317	38,308	38,029	38,087	0.4%
Alpena Micropolitan Area	micro	31,314	31,291	31,245	31,026	0.3%
Iron Mountain Micropolitan Area (Mich. pt.)	micro	27,472	27,481	27,291	27,325	0.3%
Marinette Micropolitan Area (Mich. pt.)	micro	25,326	25,293	25,231	25,109	0.2%

**Key:** CSA = Combined Statistical Area  
MD = Metropolitan District  
Metro = Metropolitan Statistical Area  
micro = Micropolitan Statistical Area

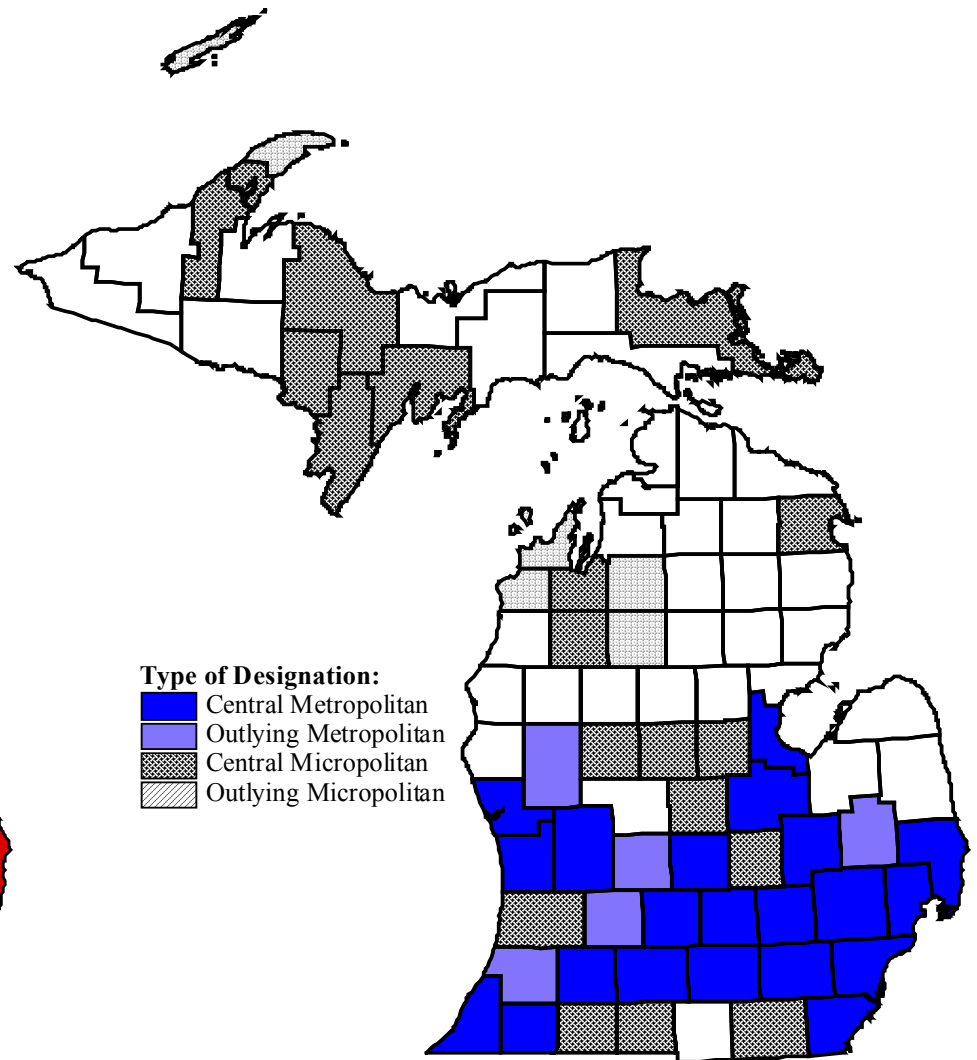
**Source:** Census counts are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.  
County population estimates were prepared through the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) and released by the U.S. Census Bureau on April 17, 2003.  
Statistical area designations were released by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in OMB Bulletin 03-04, June 6, 2003.  
Table prepared by the Library of Michigan.

## Metropolitan Areas in Michigan Based on the 1990 Census



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June 10, 2003

## Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas in Michigan Based on the 2000 Census



# MICHIGAN COUNTIES

